THE

WEEKLY ENTERTAINER.

For MONDAY, January 28, 1793.

An Account of the Ceremonies observed at St. James's Palace in Honour of the Queen's Birth-day.

FRIDAY, January 18, 1793, being the day fixed for the obſervance of the Queen's birth-day, an unuſually brilliant Court aſſembled on the occaſion; the morning of the feſtive day was uſhered in with every grateful acknowledgement from a loyal people; the bells throughout the metropolis rang; honorary flags were hoiſted; and the Park and Tower guns were fired.

The ſtring of carriages filled St. James's-ſtreet completely, in regular ſucceſſion, for nearly two hours. A few horſe-guards kept the whole in the moſt admirable order, not ſuffering any carriage to break the rank; and (which was highly gratifying to the very numerous pedeſtrians) preventing any coach from ſtanding at the ſide to prevent the view.

At one o'clock their Majeſties and their Royal Highneſſes the Princeſſes Royal, Auguſta, Elizabeth, Mary, Sophia, and Amelia, with their reſpective attendants, went from Buckingham Houſe to St. James's garden-gate; from thence they proceeded to the Queen's apartment on the eaſt ſide of the palace, where her Majeſty held a private Court, to receive thoſe nobility who had not been preſented at the drawing-room.

At two o'clock their Majeſties and the three eldeſt Princeſſes entered the drawing-room, which commenced immediately after, and was moſt numerouſly attended.

The circle consisted of the King, Queen, and five elder Princesses; their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of York, Dukes of Clarence and Gloucester, Prince William of Gloucester, and Princess Sophia; their Excellencies the Spanish Ambassador, all the Foreign Envoys, and many other foreigners of distinction.

The following, among many others of the nobility, were present:

Archbishops of Canterbury and York.

Right Honourable William Pitt.

Dukes of Richmond, Argyll, Montrose, Dorset, A Gordon, Beaufort, Queensberry, Leeds, and Manchester.

Marquisses of Stafford, Salisbury, Bath, Townshend, Donnegal, Huntley, and Blandford.

Earls of Ailesbury, Edgcumbe, Pembroke, Jersey, Fife, Harcourt, Morton, Galloway, Courtown, Cardigan, Delawar, Sandwich, Abingdon, Bute, &c. &c.

Viscounts Sydney, Stormont, &c.

Bishops of London, Durham, Lincoln, Llandaff, St. Asaph, St. David's, Litchfield, Salisbury, Kildare, Dromore, Peterborough, and other dignified clergy.

Lords Grenville, Audley, Onslow, Rodney, Eardley, Hawkesbury, Rawdon, Thurlow, Kenyon, Loughborough, &c.

Lord Mayor of London, Sheriffs, Aldermen Harley, Curtis, Combe, Watson, and Anderson.

Admirals Digby and Dalrymple.

Baronets, private gentlemen, and officers in abundance.

Duchesses of Rutland, Leeds, Dorset, Richmond, Montrose, Buccleugh, and Gordon.

Marchionesses of Bath, Stafford, Townshend, and Salisbury.

And a very long *et cetera* of female nobility, fashion and beauty.

The Princess Amelia sat alone in one of the Queen's apartments to receive the compliments of the nobility, &c. on the occasion. Princess Mary was at Court for the first time.

The Prince of Wales was obliged to absent himself from both ball and drawing-room, on account of his late severe indisposition.

LADIES' DRESSES.

Queen.—Very plain drest, as usual, on her birth-day, in a crimson striped sattin, with a gold border.

Princess

Princeſs Royal.—A very rich embroidered petticoat, with purple foil leaves in ſmall ſprigs, tied together with a running pattern of gold ſpangles, divided with wreaths of purple foil flowers. The train a rich purple and gold ſattin.

Princeſs Auguſta.—A crape petticoat, richly embroidered with blue foil and white ſattin in ſhells, to form ſtripes acroſs the petticoat; between the ſtripes a rich looſe drapery of crape embroidered, tied up with plumes of oſtrich feathers and gold flowers.

Princeſſes Elizabeth, Mary, and Sophia.—The ſame patterns in green.

Ducheſs of York.—White crape petticoat, richly embroidered in ſilver foil and ſtone, the flounce beautifully embroidered in May green ſilk and ſilver drapery, drawn up with ſilver bullion rope, with beaucay of a new invention, wheat-ears of green foil and precious ſtones, with a number of beautiful different coloured ſtone ſtars—on the whole a moſt ſuperb and elegant dreſs. Her train of green ſattin with gold and ſilver ſpangles, bordered with rich ſilver fringe and gold ſtars, the ſleeves beautifully decorated with green foil, gold twiſt, and ſpangles, embroidered on white crape, and rich deep point lace.

Ducheſs of Rutland.—A crape petticoat, one ſide richly embroidered with broad ſtripes of gold foil, headed with Vandykes of ſattin, richly ſpangled with gold; from each hung rows of rich gold taſſels; the other ſide of the petticoat a rich embroidery of white and gold, with feſtoons of rich gold flowers, with white ſattin leaves; train rich, white ſattin trimmed with gold.

Ducheſs of Dorſet.—White crape, embroidered with gold ſpangles intermixed with beautiful gold ſtars, and richly embroidered with flowers, the flounce richly embroidered with gold ſpangles on tigre ſattin, drawn up with elegant blue and ſilver cords, with handſome taſſels; train ceriſe colour, embroidered with ſilver ſpangles and rich ſilver fringe; cap tigre ſattin, embroidered with ſpangles and feathers of uncommon elegance, ornamented with diamonds.

Ducheſs of Buccleugh.—White crape petticoat, embroidered with cocklaco foil and gold ſpangles, trimmed with rich ſilver fringe; and train of cocklaco ſattin.

Ducheſs of Richmond.—White ſattin petticoat, embroidered with roſes—train of green ſattin.

Ducheſs of Gordon.—White petticoat, trimmed with white and gold feſtoons, embroidered ſhells, gold ſpangles, and

 rich

rich gold fringe; the train of white ſattin, ornamented with gold; the cap of white ſattin, ornamented with gold and diamond wheat ears, ſmall gold taſſels—head-dreſs, plume of oſtrich feathers.

Ducheſs of Leeds.—A crape petticoat, richly embroidered with gold ſpangles of purple foil, trimmed with gold taſſels and fringe—train white ſattin, gold fringe; cap, white ſattin, gold wheat fancy, and white feather.

Marchioneſs of Bath.—A white and gold embroidery, with fine ſable.

Marchioneſs of Saliſbury.—A rich white and gold embroidery, with oak leaves.

Counteſs of Cardigan.—A crape petticoat, richly embroidered with wreaths of coquelicot foil flowers, with olive leaves.

Counteſs of Aberdeen.—A rich embroidery of blue foil, with gold ſpangles.

Counteſs of Portmore.—A crape petticoat applique in wreaths of bouquets, of purple and brown fancy flowers, train purple and white fringed ſattin, trimmed with ribbon fringe; cap blond and ſattin, with purple and white flowers, and feathers.

Counteſs of Glaſgow.—A petticoat embroidered with bouquets of variegated flowers, feſtooned with poppies and gold, a flounce of gold and crape, the deſign beautifully ſtriking; body and train white ſattin and gold.

Lady Fermanaugh.—A rich embroidery of purple and blue foil, with gold ſpangles.

Lady Chambers.—A ſhale petticoat, richly embroidered in ſtripes with beadle wings, purple foil, and gold ſpangles; a green ſattin body and train.

Lady C. Waldegrave.—A petticoat very richly ſpangled with gold, and wreaths of coquelicot flowers, with rich gold taſſels and cord; a rich coquelicot gold body and train.

Lady G. Smith.—A blue clouded gown, the petticoat trimmed with feſtoons of blue and brown flowers.

Lady C. Bathurſt.—A clouded ſattin gown, a crape petticoat, embroidered with feſtoons of brown, and feathers.

Lady S. Bathurſt.—A grey ſattin body and train. The petticoat embroidered with jonquils and ſilver.

Lady Chetwynd.—A violet ſattin body and train, crape petticoat neatly embroidered with gold and feſtoons of purple, drawn up with elegant gold taſſels, and branches of roſes.

Lady Hume.—A white and gold trimming ſtriped with blue flowers, intermixed with brown; train the ſame colour.

Lady

Lady Macclesfield.—A crape petticoat, embroidered with gold ſtripes of ermine; train, ſcarlet poppies.

Lady Hale.—A dark body and train; a petticoat richly embroidered with ſtripes of gold.

Lady William Gordon.—A white crape petticoat, embroidered with wheat ears of gold and ſtones, trimmed with gold fringe; the whole was elegantly ſimple.

Lady Audley.—A crape petticoat, richly embroidered in feſtoons of white ſattin, gold ſpangles, white and blue ſtones, purple and bouquets of roſes and lillies, in painted velvet, trimmed with rich taſſel fringe. Train, a pink and brown ſattin, trimmed with gold fringe. Cap, blond and pink ſattin, with gold wheat ſpangles, and feathers.

Lady Walſingham.—A crape petticoat, richly applique, with white ſattin, blue and brown wreaths of fancy flowers, in feſtoons. Train brown coloured ſattin, trimmed with blond. Cap blond, blue ſattin, black velvet, and white feathers.

Two Lady Collins.—A crape petticoat, embroidered in white and gold, trimmed with gold fringe, and fancy gold taſſels. Train, a purple and white figured ſattin, trimmed with gold fringe. Cap, ſattin, gold wheat, purple, and white feathers.

Lady Hillſborough.—A crape petticoat, embroidered with ſilver and lace, and green foil, with ſilver fringe and taſſels.

Lady Warwick.—A pale blue ſattin gown and coat, trimmed with fine point lace, intermixed with crape, embroidered in gold, with rich gold taſſels.

Lady Loughborough.—A white ſattin gown and coat, the petticoat richly embroidered with gold ſtones, &c.

Lady Grenville.—A crape petticoat richly embroidered with gold and ſtripes, a broad gold fringe, and rich gold taſſels; the body and train of very rich gold tiſſue. The general effect of this dreſs was beautifully ſplendid.

Lady Northeſk.—A crape petticoat richly embroidered on ſilver, and pink roſes; the body and train of white ſattin.

Lady Ridley.—A clouded ſattin gown and petticoat, richly embroidered with feſtoons of colour and gold, in the form of a rainbow.

Lady Forteſcue.—Dark ſattin body and train, rich gold and gauze petticoat, trimmed with gold fringe.

Lady Suſan Gordon.—A crape petticoat embroidered with ſilver in large ſpots, with ſtripes of blue and pink foil flowers on the one ſide of the petticoat, the other ſide three looſe draperies of white and ſilver, tied back with rich embroidered bands of blue foil and ſilver.

Lady

Lady Chatham.—A crape petticoat, rich embroidered with gold ſpangles in knots, and knots filled up with purple foil.

Lady Eardley.—A white petticoat, embroidered with wreaths of foil, ſtones, &c. fern leaves, rich jaſſee fringe, and wreaths of flowers; train white, trimmed with rich taſſel fringe.

Lady Bute.—A white petticoat, ornamented with gold ſpangles and wreaths of rich foil, loops of blue and white ſattin, ornamented with ſpangles, and at the bottom an elegant feſtoon looped with rich foil, and trimmed with gold and ſilver taſſel fringe.

Lady Charlotte Stuart.—A white petticoat, ornamented with wreaths of roſes and ſilver ſpangles, rich taſſel fringe, &c.

Lady Maria Stuart.—A white petticoat, richly embroidered with ſpangles, and ornamented with embroidered tiger ſkins, gold bullion taſſels.

Lady Suſan Thorp.—A plain white petticoat, with a wreath of roſes and ſilver fringe; train, tabby ſattin, trimmed with ſilver fringe.

Lady Monro.—A white petticoat, richly ſpangled with wreaths of foil ſtones, an elegant feſtoon of poppy ſattin, ornamented with foil-ſtones, flowers, and leaves, trimmed with ſilver fringe.

Lady Warren.—White crape petticoat, ſtriped with white ſattin, richly embroidered with gold ſpangles; train of grey ſattin, trimmed with gold fringe.

Lady Shuldham.—A petticoat white crape, embroidered with ſilver, in ſtripes and ſprigs; a fancy drapery of purple crape, with ſilver fringe; ſcarf white and purple, tied up with rich ropes and taſſels; the robe purple, trimmed with ſilver.

The Miſs Courtenays.—Theſe ladies were moſt elegantly dreſt, particularly Miſs Caroline, who had a white petticoat trimmed with embroidered tyger's ſkin; wreaths of blue foil flowers tied with chains, interſecting the folds and joining the bouquets; the train of white crape ſtriped with blue, and relieved with tyger-ſkin ribbon, decked with ſpangles, and bordered with fringe.

None of the ladies had any thing particularly *nouvelle.* The Counteſs of Inchiquin ſeems to have been the moſt noticed, viz. white crape petticoat, richly ſpangled, decorated with feſtoon foil, yellow train and ſhape.

The ladies hair was chiefly dreſſed high and wide; ſome few wore their hair ſtraight before and down the ſides. The gentlemen's hair was dreſſed in general pretty full.

The

The caps were mostly made of ſattin and blond, with feathers and flowers appropriate to the dreſſes—they were low, but ornamented with high plumes of feathers, and ſome were made entirely of feathers, the effect of them was peculiarly becoming, and added to the native charms of the lovely wearers.

Several ladies wore conſtitutional ear-rings, which are circular, with a drop and feſtoon; and inſcribed with this motto in enamel—*Roi-loi-foi.*

GENTLEMEN's DRESSES.

His Majeſty.—A bottle-green cloth coat, with a very rich and beautiful embroidery in gold, and lined with buff ſattin; the waiſtcoat of buff ſattin, embroidered as the coat, and richly ſpangled over the body.

Duke of York.—In a General's uniform.

Duke of Clarence.—In an Admiral's uniform.

Mr. Pitt.—A dark brown velvet, richly embroidered, and white ſattin waiſtcoat, which ſeems the prevailing faſhion, as ſeveral of the Court dreſſes of the gentlemen were exactly of this kind.

Duke of Leeds.—A corbeau and purple ſtripe lilac ſpot velvet coat and breeches, with a white ſattin waiſtcoat, elegantly embroidered with gold ſpangles, ſtones, foils, and various ſilk flowers, a curious amber-coloured ſtone border, foils, and ſilk edging. The ſilk flowers imitate nature to the greateſt perfection. The waiſtcoat is embroidered the ſame as the coat, with the addition of Moſaic work all over the body.—This dreſs does credit to the artiſt.

The dreſſes of the gentlemen in general were well choſen and becoming, but had nothing in them deſerving a more particular notice.

THE BALL ROOM.

At eight o'clock their Majeſties, accompanied by their Royal Highneſſes the Duke and Ducheſs of York, Duke of Clarence, Princeſſes Royal, Auguſta, Elizabeth, Mary, and Sophia, entered the ball room, which was extremely crowded, at an early hour.

Soon after their Majeſties entrance, the ball opened with minuets.

The following minuets were danced:—The Duke of York with the Princeſs Royal and Princeſs Auguſta; Duke of Clarence with the Princeſs Elizabeth and Princeſs Mary; Prince William of Glouceſter with the Princeſs Sophia and Princeſs Sophia of Glouceſter; Earl of Elgin with the Ducheſs of Montroſe and Ducheſs of Dorſet.

At about half paſt ten the minuets were finiſhed, and the country dances began.

Only two country dances were gone down; they were both Scotch, and were danced, particularly by the Duke of Clarence and Lady Charlotte Gordon, with conſiderable glee.

NEW BIRTH-DAY CARRIAGES.

Duke of Montroſe.—This nobleman, who is Maſter of the Horſe to his Majeſty, exhibited a ſplendid chariot, the embelliſhments of which are truly rich and elegant; the carving and ornaments are new, and in a very bold ſtyle; the lower corners from which the body is ſuſpended, repreſent four horſes, alluſive to his office; the tops compoſe four creſts, lions, (whole figures) and other inſignia; and in the centre, on each ſide over the doors, are the royal arms and ſupporters, enriched with trophies, &c. The wreaths of laurel entwining the pillars, intermixed with the branches of oak, are well conceived; and the combination of the emblems of war with the attributes of peace, has a grand effect, and does infinite credit to the good taſte of the deſigner.

Lord Kenyon.—A new perch coach; the body ſage green, and rich plated mouldings; arms on the door pannels; carriage painted yellow, picked out the ſame as the body; hammer-cloth plain, but very neat.

Mr. Addington, the Speaker.—A perch coach, body green, the arms in a ſmall mantle on the ſide pannels, creſt on the head-plates, the carriage red, picked out green.

Duke of Portland.—A *vis-a-vis*, more remarkable for neatneſs and utility, than for pageant decorations.

Duke of Somerſet.—A perch coach elegantly neat, body a light green, highly poliſhed, pannels neatly emblazoned; the caſements and hinges on a peculiar conſtruction, carriage red, and the relief to correſpond with the body; the hammer-cloth trimmed with the family creſt lace to ſuit livery and harneſs.

Duke of Manchester.—A new chariot, the body of a deep yellow, highly varnished, lining of a fine mixed cloth, with fancy trimmings; the hammer-cloth green, ornamented with his Grace's livery-lace full trimmed; the carriage and wheels deep red, relief green and yellow.

Marquis of Lorne.—A *vis-a-vis*, body yellow, highly varnished arms, &c. in *mantling propre*; carriage brown; picked out purple, high springs and crane, perch gilt, Salisbury box, the seat and harness corresponding with the servants' livery.

Earl of Cardigan.—A coach highly decorated and highly varnished; in point of utility inferior to none.

Earl of Cork and Orrery.—A handsome town chariot, neatly ornamented; carriage a shade darker, elegantly picked out.

Earl of Dartmouth.—A very neat light blue chariot, finished, simply elegant; hammer-cloth embroidered, crest and coronet.

Earl of Hillsborough.—A superb coach, ornamented with silver mouldings, body painted yellow; arms, supporters, and coronets in *mantle propre* on all the pannels; carriage red, variegated with brown and yellow; seat-cloth of a light colour, decorated with elegant broad lace, interspersed with brown, scarlet, and yellow, to correspond with the lining and his Lordship's livery; the harness is plated and suited to the vehicle, which in every respect does honour to the taste of the proprietor, and credit to the artist who built it.

The American Minister.—A new perch coach; body cream colour, with a fillagree border, which is enriched with the letter P. in several places; worked head-plates and mouldings; the carriage red, picked out, cream colour; lined with cloth the same colour as the body; very neat and handsome.

Count Brown.—A superb town coach of pale blue, with beautiful festoons of flowers in their proper colours on the pannels. Both the body and carriage very much enriched with silver; hammer-cloth with arms embroidered, and drapery and fringe disposed with great taste.

Major Gall.—A very handsome landaulet, of olive-green, highly finished with plate; hammer-cloth orange richly laced.

Captain M'Carthy.—A coach fit for travelling, or town use, profuse in ornaments and decorations; the body patent yellow, highly varnished, raised beads, scroles, crest, head-plates silver and plated, elegantly carved; arms in a shield, crest on top; body lining rich fancy striped silk cloth, trim-

med with broad creſt ſilk lace, variegated with a profuſion of taſſels and button-hangers, yellow ſilk ſquabs, ſilk netting, ſpring curtains and Venetian blinds; carriage crane-necked; Saliſbury box raiſed on ſtandards: Collinge's's patent axles, and Harley's patent ſplinter bar; ſix reverberating lamps; hammer-cloth correſponding with the lining in colour, and exceeding it in ornaments; it is trimmed with four rows of rich creſt lace, and three rows of variegated fringe, decorated with ſilk button-hangers; *toute enſemble* furniſhing a ſtriking inſtance of oriental taſte and magnificence.

Mr. Loviland.—An elegant chariot, the ground of the pannels a fine jet black, highly varniſhed, richly relieved and ornamented with ſilver; the arms painted in *chiaro obſcuro*, on the upper part of the doors only: a perch carriage, painted bright yellow, ornamented with black and white. The whole is remarkably ſtriking in point of neatneſs and elegant ſimplicity.—It appeared too, to be built on a lighter conſtruction than uſual, and is executed in a maſterly ſtile.

Lord Courtenay.—This nobleman's equipage was the moſt ſplendid and expenſive of any other. The liveries and hats were magnificent. The latter had a broad lace on them, embroidered with *fleurs de lys*, and were ornamented with ſcarlet feathers and large taſſels.

Mr. Cotton.—A neat chariot, body azure blue, carriage black, handſomely relieved; hammer-cloth bound with coat of arms lace.

Ducheſs of Gordon.—A coach finiſhed with great taſte and elegance; body patent yellow, with fanciful decorations; carriage blue, relieved yellow.

Counteſs de Frieze.—An elegant chariot on crane-necks, ſuſpended in a new ſtyle, very light, and extremely rich in painting and borders; a ſilver net entirely over the pannels, which are painted of a fleſh colour, has a moſt brilliant effect; the lace in a correſponding ſtyle, and altogether forms a *chef d'œuvre* of excellence and good taſte.

Baroneſs Nolkens.—A crane neck coach, light green, plated mouldings; hammer-cloth light green, with arms handſomely worked.

Hon. Mrs. Lockhart.—A town-coach; the ground of the body mazarine blue, highly varniſhed, and ornamented with ſilver; the lining pale blue, trimmed with fancy lace; carriage crane-necked, elegantly conſtructed, and painted a light Chineſe blue, relieved with dark blue and white.—In appearance it is elegant without being gaudy; and the whole is finiſhed in

a manner

a manner that does credit to the taſte and execution of the builder.

Mrs. Biggins.—A town chariot, the body dark blue, plain and highly finiſhed, carriage red, relief yellow; Saliſbury boot and ſtandard; the *toute enſemble* is ſuch as might be expected from the celebrated proprietor, whoſe accompliſhments are ſo conſpicuous in the *beau monde.*

The illuminations were very general at the weſt-end of the town, particularly at White's, Brookes's, d'Aubigney's, and the other ſubſcription-houſes in St. James's-ſtreet, and at Goldſmith's the embroider's in Bond-ſtreet; nor ſhould the Theatres be forgotten.

The Manſion houſe was lighted in a manner we have not been accuſtomed to notice; the four lofty pillars in the centre were a continued wreath of lamps.

A moſt elegant dinner was given by the Lord Mayor to a large party of friends, in honour of her Majeſty's birth-day.—The ſpirit of loyalty gave a zeſt to the luxuriance of the entertainment, which was highly expreſſive of that liberality which diſtinguiſhes his Lordſhip.

Particulars relative to the Foreſt or Chaſe, commonly called Cranborne Chaſe.

Concluded from Page 51.

WHILE it remained in the illuſtrious family of the Clares a plea *de jurat et aſſize* was held by Solomon Roff and his companions juſtices itinerant, at Winton, in the county of Southton, on the octaves of St. Martin, 8. Edward I. and was as follows:

A FOREIGN PLEA *of* QUO WARRANTO.

"Gilbert de Clare, Earl of Glouceſter and Hertford, was ſummoned before the juſtices itinerant at Schyreburn (Sherborne), to ſhew by what warrant he appropriated a free chaſe by the King's highway that leads between Shaſton and Blanford, on the hill from the weſt part of the ſaid way to the river of Stoures (Stour), aſcending from Blanford bridge, by the river Stoure, to the river Sturkel, and thence aſcending by the river to Shaſton; within the precinct of which appropriation are contained the villages of Mellburye (Melbury Abbas), Compton, Fontmel, Iwerne Mynſtre, Hampford (Hanford),

Child Ackford (Okeford), Iwerne Courtney, Randolneston, (Ranston), Stapleton (Steepleton), Lazerton Asse (Ash), Sturepaine, Notford, and Lok (Lake), and Blandford.

"William de Gisselham, who prosecuted for the King, alledged, that the Earl had the chase by certain marks and bounds, viz. from Chateleveshed to Grymesdyche; from thence to Hanleigh la Deane, Gussich St. Andrew, Brandon, to the head of Stubhampton, and through the head of that vill to the head of Ritheritheslan; and from thence to the King's way that leads to Blanford, Shaston, Tenerdiche, to the head of Westwood; and from thence by the way called Rigeway, to Mallbury, Walebury, or Salebury, to the bounds of Wiltshire, that extends between Aysmare and Ersgrave, to Staun Mortnesgore, Stygynh, la Sonputt, or Sandeputt, to the head of Longcrofte, and so to Wermere Bukeden; and thence, by the marks and bounds that divide Dorset and Wilts, to Chateleshevcd. The said Earl has appropriated to the chase, beyond these bounds and marks, the aforesaid vills of Mellbury, Compton, Fontmel, Iwerne Mynstre, Hampford, Child Ackford, Iwerne Courtnay, Randolneston, Stapleton, Lazerton, Asse, Sturepaine Notford, Lok, and Blanford, which are out of his chase, and in them made attachments of vert and venison, to the King's prejudice.

"The Earl alledged, that there was formerly a perambulation made concerning the bounds of this chase, at the time when King John was Earl of Gloucester; and that afterwards an inquisition was made by Galfrid de Langelegh and Richard Wrotham, justices, concerning these bounds, by order of the King at New Sarum, 29. Henry 3. 1244, on the oath of Thomas de Hyneton, Henry de Leweston, Roger de Stures, and ten more gentlemen of Dorset; Galfrid de Hoese, and thirteen more gentlemen of Wilts; who all averred, that these were the bounds, by the perambulation, of the chase of Robert, Earl of Gloucester, between 1189 and 1199, viz. from Bolebridge (Bullbridge), in Wilton, to Hurdcote, by the river Noddre, to the mills of Dinnington (Ditton), and Tysbury; from thence to Wycham, and by the river Noddre to the place where the Semene falls into the Noddre; and so by the river Semene to Semenheved, Kingsetel, near Shaston, to Shaston Sley rondegate, St. Rumbald's church, and Gildenhoe, to the river Sturkel; and by that river to the bank of the Stoures, and by the bank of that river to the Hayford bridge, Blanford bridge, and Cranford bridge; from thence to Aldewyn's bridge, under Wimborn, to Waltesford (Wayford), Wychampton, and Pontem Petri (Stone Bridge); from thence to Long

Haya

Haya (Longham), that leads to Muledich, to Kynges, by the way that leads to L'Esteferd, by the middle of Eastwood; from thence, by the water of Cramborne, to La Horewithegh, to Alhelake and Le Horestone; from thence by the way to the Great Bridge of Ryngwood, or Kyngeswood; from thence to the bridge of Forde to Dunton bridge, and Aylleswades bridge (Harnham bridge); and from thence to Bolebridge, in Wilton aforesaid."

This inquisition was returned into Chancery; and the Earl alledged that the vills before mentioned were within the said bounds, and that he had a right to appropriate them to his chase; but that he had not appropriated any thing beyond the bounds of the perambulation, mentioned in the said inquisition, the 29. Henry 3.—Afterwards a day was appointed on the octave of St. Martin, at Westminster, on which day the Earl appeared and demanded record and judgement: and because it was found by the inquisition that the perambulation was made when King John was Earl of Gloucester, by the same bounds by which the said Earl now holds the chase, and that the said inquisition was made by precept of King Henry III. the King granted that the said Earl should hold the chase by the bounds contained in the inquisition, and the Sheriff of Dorset was ordered to permit the Earl to hold by the said bounds accordingly.

There do not appear any more contests during the issue male of the said family of the Clares, for on the death of Gilbert, who was slain at the battle of Bannockburn, near Stirling, in Scotland, 7. Edward II. all the inheritance of the Clares fell to his three sisters and co-heirs, and between them this honour, &c. and a third part of the great inheritance fell to the share of Elizabeth, who had three husbands, viz. William, son and heir of Richard de Burgh, Earl of Ulster, Theobald de Verdon, and Roger Damory. During the lives of her two last husbands, and her widowhood, she retained the sirname of her first husband, and stiled herself Elizabeth de Burgh, Lady of Clare. This lady, in 33. Edward III. obtained judgement on a verdict against John de Upton, for entering the chase at Cranborne, Partridge, Ashmore, Gussage, Chettle, and Tarrant Gunville, and hunting, killing, and carrying away venison, for which he was imprisoned, &c. and fined 40 marks.

Elizabeth de Burgh died in 34. Edward III. when it descended to Elizabeth by her first husband, who married Lionel of Antwerp, third son of Edward III. who was made Duke of Clarence: he dying soon after left Phillippa his sole heiress, who

who married into the noble family of the Mortimers, Earl of March. Edmund, Earl of March dying 5. Richard II. 1382, it descended to his grandson, who died possessed of the manor, chase, and forest of Cranborne. After this it came to Richard, Duke of York, in right of his mother, sole heiress of the Mortimer family; and he married Cecilia, daughter of Ralph Neville, Earl of Westmoreland, and had by her King Edward IV. George Duke of Clarence, and King Richard III. Richard, Duke of York, made James Ormond, Earl of Wilts, Chief Custos of this chase, &c. with the parks, &c. to be held for term of life, by himself and deputy. He also, the 27. Henry VI. constituted Edward Ashley, Esq. his deputy, during pleasure; and to receive, yearly, all fees of hay, grain, &c. of the Abbesses of Shaston and Wilton, due *ab antiquo* to the said office; and requires all foresters and park-keepers to be assistant to him—38. Henry VI. the said Earl of Wilts was made keeper of this chase.

The Duke of York being killed at the battle of Wakefield, in Yorkshire, 1460, it came to the crown by King Edward IV. his son, and was frequently granted to many great persons of distinction for life, or on jointure. In the last year of his reign the offices of Ranger of the King's Chase, &c. and Keeper of the King's Lodge at Rushmore, were granted to Thomas Dackhem, Valet of the King's Chamber, for life.—32. Henry VIII. the hundred, burgh, the forest, or chase park, and office of Feodary of Cranborne was granted to Queen Catherine.

June the 11th, 37. Henry VIII. an exemplification of the before mentioned record, respecting the bounds of the chase, was had at the request of William Syferwast, gent. 12. Elizabeth.—The office of Chief Seneschal of this manor, Warden and Ranger of this chase, &c. of Keeper of the Park at Blagdon, within the manor, Bailiff and Messor of Cranborne, and Bailiff of the manor of ditto, were granted to Henry, Earl of Pembroke, for life.—9. James I. the hundred, lordship, and manor, chase, &c. were granted to Robert, Earl of Salisbury. 14. James I. it was again granted to William, Earl of Salisbury, with the free chase, &c. for one year. The next year the whole were granted as before, he paying, yearly, thereout 20s. The year following, 15. James I. Lord Arundell, of Wardour, Mr. Gawen, &c. set up a claim, that all their lands in the county of Wilts were exempt from the chase, &c. and entered it, and killed the deer, and brought actions against the keepers for walking on these lands. Mr. Swayne, of Gunville, en-

couraged at this, made the same attempts with respect to his lands: On this the said Earl of Salisbury brought a bill in the Exchequer against Lord Arundell, &c. and the record and proceedings thereupon were again produced, when he obtained a decree, that the bounds of the chase, &c. as set for thin the said record, should be confirmed.—18. James I. the said Earl of Salisbury granted that part of the chase, &c. called Fern Ditch in fee to the Earl of Pembroke, by certain bounds, in which Bullbridge was included.—2. Charles I. 1627, the office of Keeper of the Two Perambulations in this chase, &c. were granted to Sir Thomas Aylesbury for life.—23. Charles II. 1672, the reversion in fee was granted to Thomas Stringer, in trust, at the request and nomination of Anthony, Earl of Shaftesbury.

In 1692 Anthony, Earl of Shaftesbury, being seized thereof for life, with remainder to Anthony, Lord Ashley, his son and heir apparent in tail male, the Earl surrendering his estate, for life, to Lord Ashley, he granted the fee to Thomas Freke, of Shroton, Esq. whence, with his estate, it came to the present owner, George Lord Rivers.

About the year 1727 the disputes were again revived by Mr. Bower, of Iwerne Minster; Mr. P. Walter, of Stalbridge; Mr. Fownes, of Steepleton Preston; Mr. Harbin, of Gunville, and others; some asserted that their lands were out of the limits of the chase, &c. others, that they were purlieu. Some claimed a park by prescription. But at the assizes held at Dorchester July 29, 1732, in an action brought by the present owner, against the said Mr. Fownes and Mr. Bower concerning the plaintiff's right of chase, &c. on the defendant's lands in Steepleton, Preston, and Iwerne Minster, after a full hearing before Mr. Justice Denton, and a very respectable Jury, a verdict was given for the plaintiff.

Hutchins, in his History of Dorset, called this a chase by prescription, but it is very much to be doubted if it was not originally a forest, for in the ancient court rolls of the chace, &c. are a great variety of presentments and punishments for facts committed in the county of Wilts, and in Olderholt, Chetterwood Wood Walk, Gunville, Ranston, and Iwerne Minster, in the county of Dorset, all without the short or in bounds. Cheminage, a forest toll, was received by the lord in the fence month, viz. 15 days before and after Midsummer day, for every waggon 4d. for every pack horse 1d. passing over Harnham bridge, and was paid on account of travellers disturbing the deer when dropping their fawns: At that time a pair of horns was fixed on that bridge to give notice to tra-

vellers, and the duty was collected by virtue of a warrant from the ſteward ; and this toll was alſo received at Bull-bridge, and is now continued to be received, or diſcontinued very lately ; wherefore it muſt be concluded that the foreſt laws were had and exerciſed fully and completely, probable till the paſſing of that famous charter of Engliſh liberty, called *charta de foreſta* 9 Henry III. where it was ſtripped of many of its original privileges : Though it appears from ſeveral diſputes between the owners of lands lying near the boundaries, that the foreſt laws were continued to be exerciſed long after. It is ſaid that a court called Wood or Chaſe Court, for the preſervation of vert and veniſon which was formerly held yearly or oftener, but ſince the ſtatute for puniſhment of deer ſtealers rarely, and the puniſhment of offenders in that court, had been diſuſed : It was held in different parts of the chace by the grantees, but originally at Cranborne, where mention is made in the court rolls of a room in the manor houſe called the dungeon, reputed the priſon, and by old preſentments it appears to have been in uſe. Therefore though a foreſt ſtrictly taken cannot be in any but the King, for no perſon but the King has power to grant a commiſſion to be Juſtice in Eyre of a foreſt ; yet if he grants a foreſt to a ſubject (it is ſaid) that by a requeſt made in Chancery that ſubject and his heirs ſhall have Juſtices of the foreſt, in which caſe the ſubject has a foreſt in law : And when it was held by Knight's ſervice by the honor of Glouceſter, a grant of this ſort might have been had ; probably it commenced when King John was the then Earl, for a perambulation of its boundaries was then made, and to this grant was annexed the right of holding a foreſt court for the puniſhment of all injuries done to the King's deer or veniſon, to the vert or greenſward, and to the covert in which ſuch deer were lodged. Theſe were the court of attachment, woodmote, or 40 days court, called Chaſe or Wood Court ; the ſwinemote, to enquire into the oppreſſion or grievances committed by the officers of the foreſt, and to receive and try preſentments certified from the court of attachment againſt officers in vert and veniſon, and alſo the Juſtices' ſeat court : To this court was given the power to fine and impriſon for offences within the foreſt, and this accounts for the dungeon reputed the priſon.

An ANECDOTE *of* DR. JOHNSON.

HIS memory was always remarkably tenacious, and he never forgot what he either heard or read. He never joined

with the other boys in their ordinary diverſions; his only amuſement was in winter, when he took a pleaſure in being drawn upon the ice by a boy bare-footed, who pulled him along by a garter fixed round him; no very eaſy operation, as his ſize was remarkably large.

At 15 he was removed from Litchfield ſchool to Stourbridge in Worceſterſhire. Johnſon characteriſed the two ſchools, by ſaying, "at the one I learned much in the ſchool, but little from the maſter; at the other, much from the maſter but little in the ſchool." He remained here but one year, and continued at home two years after, in what he termed himſelf, a ſtate of idleneſs, "though he read a great deal, but in a deſultory manner."

A MILITARY ANECDOTE.

GONSALVO, who was Lieutenant-General to the celebrated Spaniſh General, the Marquis of Spinola, and Governor of Milan, in 1624, intending to take poſſeſſion of a little walled village in the Palatinate, called Ogerſheim, diſpatched an officer, at the head of ſome troops, upon that errand. On the firſt alarm, nine tenths of the inhabitants removed to Manheim, leaving behind them about twenty inſignificant people, and a poor ſhepherd, who, beſide being a brave fellow, was a man of humour. The ſhepherd in good time faſtened the gates, let down the drawbridge, and made a wonderful ſhew of reſiſtance. A trumpeter ſummoned the village in form, upon which the few inhabitants that remained made their eſcape through a poſtern-gate, and left only the ſhepherd, and the ſhepherdeſs, big with child. This unaccountable peaſant, in the ſtyle of the repreſentative of a garriſon, gave audience, from the walls, to the military herald, and made his terms of capitulation, inch by inch, ſtipulating, at the ſame time, for the preſervation of the ſtate, and the free exerciſe of the Proteſtant religion. Imagine, therefore, what muſt be the ſurpriſe of the Spaniards, when they entered the village, and found him and his wife only in it! Yet the droll peaſant preſerved the muſcles of his countenance inflexible; and, ſome weeks afterward, when his wife lay in, he deſired the great Gonſalvo to be godfather; which honour the pompous Spaniard, for the jeſt's ſake, could not decline, but, on the contrary, ſent her ſome very handſome preſents. This account,

the historian (*M. Spanheim, Hist. de l'Elect. Palat.*) says, might appear a little romantic to posterity, if the notoriety of it had not been a circumstance indisputable at the time it happened.

ANECDOTE *of a* WELSH CURATE.

A Large company was dining at the Golden Lion, in Liverpool, one of which was a Welsh curate, with a very insignificant appearance; meanly dressed and of a small meagre person. Near him sat a wag of a gigantick size and thundering accent; remarkable for an enormous nose on his impudent face. The little parson was immediately fixed upon, as a good subject for the raillery of this important gentleman; who set himself accordingly to roast the Doctor for the entertainment of the guests. "I presume, Doctor! you have had a *college education.*" "Yes, Sir!" "You look as if you had." "You too, Sir! no doubt, have enjoyed the advantages of *academical* instruction." "Certainly, Sir! I have." "You are a member, I make no question, of *Brazen-Nose College.*" "You scoundrel! what do you mean by that?" The disputants came to blows; and our *ecclesiastick pugilist*, to the amazement of the spectators, proved such a David to this Goliath, as made him speedily repent of his temerity and importance in provoking one, who could *thump a cushion*, or *pummel* an antagonist with equal vigour and dexterity.

The RIGHTS *of* MAN.

WHAT are the RIGHTS OF MAN?

They are the rights of personal security; the rights of personal liberty; the rights of personal property.

The right of personal security is the protection of life and limbs.

The right of personal liberty consists in every one moving to whatever part of his country he pleases.

The right of personal property is the right of every man to enjoy his acquisitions. Tell me then, my countrymen, where are these rights enjoyed as they are amongst you?

Shew me an instance, since the glorious revolution of 1688, where any one has been injured in his life or limbs without the punishment of the offender.

Are

Are not your lives and limbs not only protected, but are you not all furniſhed with the means of ſupporting them, ſince the moſt wretched may demand a ſubſiſtance according to the humane laws for the maintenance of the poor?

Can the meaneſt of you be impriſoned without having yourſelves firſt treſpaſſed on the ſecurity, the liberty, or the property, of another; and then is not your guilt pronounced by an impartial jury of twelve of your equals?

Who dares invade your property? Not the King himſelf; for his own is only protected by the ſame laws that protect your's.

Thus you are already in complete poſſeſſion of the Rights of Man: And take care that you are not deluded out of them by wicked men, who would raiſe themſelves on your ſhoulders, and who conceal ambition under the maſk of patriotiſm.

Let the ſituation of France be a warning to you. Has the right of perſonal ſecurity been reſpected there? Their own Convention confeſſed that ſeveral hundreds of innocent citizens were dragged laſt September from the priſons, and barbarouſly butchered.

Has the right of perſonal liberty been preſerved? It, alas! was violated when thoſe miſerable victims were, without any form of accuſation, loaded with fetters and plunged into dungeons.

Has the right of perſonal property been maintained? That queſtion I believe will need no reply.

You know, you feel, what are the Rights of Man in England. What are the Rights of Man in France, except thoſe of plundering and ſlaughtering, I am unable to tell you.

AN ENGLISHMAN.

Anſwer, by William Pridham, of Ipplepen School, to J. D.'s Rebus, inſerted November 12.

FAM'D PRIOR is the Engliſh bard,
Whoſe works are held in high regard.

‖ We have received the like anſwer from John Bartlett, and John Sowton, of Ipplepen School; J. B. Chivers, and R. D. of St. Auſtell; and R. Craze, of the academy, at Chard.

Answer, by J. B. Chivers, of St. Austell, to T. Giles's Enigma, inserted November 12.

A BARLEY-EAR, Sir, plainly will make out,
The mystic theme, the which you wrote about.

†‡† We have received the like answer from J. Burroughs, aged 12, of Somerton; W. H. of Dean Prior; Eremita, of Weston Zoyland; I. Salter, of Payhembury; E. Giddy, of Truro; S. Hill, near Dawlish; W. Hodgson, of Tywardreath; J. Leverton, of Penryn; and Linco, of Liskeard, in Cornwall.

Answer, by J. Lovibond, of Othery, to the borrowed Charade, sent by Oenus, and inserted November 12, *but originally written by the said J. Lovibond, and inserted in Page* 332 *of our* 10*th Volume.*

NO laurel can ever encircle your brow
For robbing a FARMER who follows the plough.

*** We have received the like answer from J. B. Chivers, of St. Austell; and W. H. of Dean Prior.

Answer, by Eremita, of Weston Zoyland, to T. Walker's Enigma, inserted November 19.

SEE how the little busy BEES
Improve each shining hour,
By gath'ring honey all the day
From ev'ry neighb'ring bow'r.

†‖† We have received the like answer from R. Liscombe, of Newton Abbot; H. C. Wade, of Chard Academy; W. H. of Dean Prior; T. Taylor, of Bickington; William Brewer, of Taunton; J. Bulgin, of Castle Carey; Isaac Salter, of Payhembury; S. Hill, near Dawlish; W. Smith, and R. Uren junior, of Grampound; J. Traer, and Edward Giddy, of Truro; and T. Roberts, and W. Hodgson, of Tywardreath.

A QUESTION,

A QUESTION, *by S. Hill, near Dawlish.*

NEAR Dawlish is a field in the form of a trapezium whose four sides are 16.6.14.4.11 and 28 chains.—Required the content in acres, and likewise a theorem for all questions of a like nature.

An ANAGRAM, *by Thomas Gill junior, of Stythians.*

TO want if rightly you transpose,
A Scripture name you will disclose.

A REBUS, *by T. C. of Grampound.*

A Fish that lives within the sea;
A mountain high in Sicily;
An useful fruit present to view,
That's ting'd with a most lovely hue;
A certain metal, Sirs, define,
When polish'd 'twill with lustre shine;
A liquor plenty thro' the nation,
'Tis good—when us'd with moderation:
The initials rightly join'd I'm sure
Will show a piece of furniture.

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‡ *In the Piece, inserted January* 14, *intitled* " *Lines written by Mr. Halloran, and spoken at his Academy by Master Ellicombe*"—*the four following lines were accidentally omitted. They were intended to be inserted between the Line, inserted near the bottom of P.* 47, *viz.*

" The mighty eloquence of Tully rose."

And that which there follows, viz.

" As Thames and Ganges, in their azure tides"

Diffuse, yet clear; magnificent, yet strong
His copious diction flows with pomp along;
While nameless beauties in each part combin'd,
Display the graces of the master's mind.

‡‖‡ *The Lines on Contentment, &c. are too imperfect for publication.*

P O E T R Y.

Tranſlation of Verſes written in Old French, by Mary Queen of Scots, on the Death of her Huſband, Francis the Second, of France.

IN melting ſtrains that ſweetly flow,
Tun'd to the plaintive notes of woe:
My eyes ſurvey, with anguiſh fraught,
A loſs beyond the reach of thought:
While paſs away life's faireſt years
In heaving ſighs and mournful tears.

Did cruel deſtiny e'er ſhed
Such horror on a wretched head?
Did e'er once happy woman know
So ſad a ſcene of heart-felt woe?
For ah! behold on yonder bier
All that my heart and eyes held dear.

Alas! even in my blooming hours,
'Mid opening youth's reſplendent flowers,
I'm doom'd each cruel pang to ſhare,
Th' extremeſt ſorrows of deſpair,
Nor other joy nor bliſs can prove
Than grief and diſappointed love.

The ſweet delights of happier days,
New anguiſh in my boſom raiſe,
Of ſhining day, the pureſt light
To me is drear and gloomy night;
Nor is there aught ſo good and fair,
As now to claim my ſlighteſt care.

In my full heart and ſtreaming eyes,
Pourtray'd by woe, an image lies,
Which ſable robes but faintly ſpeak,
Or the pale languor of my cheek,

Pale as the vi'let's faded leaf,
The tint of love's deſpairing grief.

Perplex'd by this unwonted pain,
No place my ſteps can long detain,
Yet change of ſcene no comfort gives
Where ſorrow's form for ever lives.
My worſt, my happieſt, ſtate of mind,
In ſolitude alone I find.

If chance my liſtleſs footſteps leads,
Thro' ſhady groves, or flowery meads,
Whether at dawn of riſing day,
Or ſilent evening's ſitting ray,
Each grief that abſence can impart,
Inceſſant rends my tortur'd heart.

If to the heavens, in rapturous trance,
I haply throw a wiſtful glance,
His viſionary form I ſee,
Pictur'd in orient clouds; to me,
Sudden it flies, and he appears,
Drown'd in a wat'ry tomb of tears.

Awhile if watry ſlumbers ſpread,
Their downy pinions o'er my head,
I touch his hand in ſhadowy dreams,
His voice to ſoothe my fancy ſeems.
When wak'd by toil, or lull'd by reſt,
His image ever fills my breaſt.

No other object meets my ſight,
Howe'er in robes of beauty dight,
Which to my ſad deſpairing heart,
One tranſient wiſh will e'er impart,
Exempt from that unalter'd woe,
Which this ſad breaſt muſt ever know.

But ceaſe my ſong—Ceaſe to complain!
And cloſe the ſadly-plaintive ſtrain,
To which, no artificial tears,
But love unfeign'd the burthen bears.
Nor can my ſorrows e'er decreaſe,
For ah! his abſence ne'er can ceaſe.

The HAPPY MAN.

HAPPY's the man whose tranquil breast,
Despises wild Ambition's toys,
Content he lays him down to rest,
Defying Discord's jarring noise.

In vain shall glitt'ring visions rise,
Deck'd in proud robes of regal state;
He views them with undazzled eyes,
And mocks the pomp-encumber'd great.

When War extends her blood-stain'd wrath,
And proud to shew her steel-clad form,
Bids loud the martial music breathe,
To wake the blood engender'd storm.

Tho' princes bow before the car,
That Conquest's waving banners shade;
He scorns the honours paid to War,
Whose laurels rage and death degrade.

In search of wealth he'll never roam,
Nor tempt the wide deceiving seas;
He tends his garden, loves his home,
And Health rewards him in each breeze.

When wint'ry storms, and pouring rain,
Disturb his calm, nocturnal rest,
He wakes, but turns to sleep again,
Without one care to damp his breast.

Thus calm and tranquil may I live,
Unknown to want, unknown to wealth;
And may the gods these blessings give,
My Stella's charms, content and health.

Curious Anecdote of a Parish Clerk.

[From Cowper's Poems.]

ONCE in the chapel of old Ely House,
When wand'ring Charles, who meant to be the Third,
Had fled from William, and the news was fresh,
The simple clerk, but loyal, did announce,
And eke did rear right merrily, two staves,
Sung *to the praise and glory of King George.*